

THE TIMES



GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

C. C. COLE, J. W. ALBRIGHT, EDITORS.

Corresponding Editors.
BOB. G. STAPLES, Port-Smouth, Va.
WILLIAM R. HUNTER, South Carolina.

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The Tract Society and Slavery.

The American Tract Society was organized and is now sustained by a union of efforts from all Evangelical Christians. Hence it was very properly engrained in the constitution, that the publications of the Society shall be such as are "satisfactory to all Evangelical Christians." As the funds are contributed freely by each, it would be perfectly unreasonable to use such funds in publishing Tracts denunciatory of the faith or doctrine of any Evangelical Church, pronouncing it a sin and in direct violation of Christianity. In fact the supposition itself is a fallacy. An Evangelical Christian is "consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel published by Christ and his Apostles." And for a Church or denomination professing to be Christians, and yet not only tolerating, but defending "a sin in direct violation of Christianity," is a mockery in the sight of heaven and should not be allowed fellowship with the "clean." To be consistent, therefore, the American Tract Society should the rather exclude from fellowship such wicked churches, than to use their funds as means to denounce their wickedness; and in the using to violate the constitution of the Society.

We have been led into these reflections by an article in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly, on "The American Tract Society." It attempts a defence of the course, pronounced against, by the reflections above, and justifies the claims of those who would issue Tracts against "the great sin of slavery and its attendant evil." This course is not only justified; it is made the imperative duty of the Society.

But for the fact the writer in the Monthly assumes a position as admitted, which is not admitted, upon which to build his argument, we might notice at some length; but the premises not being tenable, we shall use little space in comment.

The whole discussion is in reference to slavery, and is prosecuted and defended respectively by the North and the South. The American Tract Society had a small beginning, but by the munificent aid from the South as well as the North, it has risen to be the dispenser of a yearly revenue of nearly half a million. It has become a great establishment, wielding an incalculable influence. And it is attempted by the aggressors on slavery, the Abolitionists of the country, to prostitute this fund to an unholy crusade against the Churches permitting slavery. The Monthly calls a denial of this right to the Society by the members, an inconsistency, the responsibility of which, it says, can be evaded in only two ways:

"The first is by an appeal to the Society's constitution, and by claiming to interpret it strictly in accordance with the rules of law as applied to contracts, whether between individuals or States. The second is by denying that Slavery is opposed to the genius of Christianity, and that any moral wrongs are the necessary results of it. We will not be so unjust to the Society as to suppose that any of its members would rely on this latter plea, and shall therefore confine ourselves to a brief consideration of the other."

In this extract, the Monthly finds it more difficult to establish its position than merely to deny that of the opposition, throws out the chief point of discussion and assumes as a fact what the opposition denies and what is necessary to establish to sustain its after reasoning. We will not take it as unjust to suppose that we rely upon the denial "that slavery is opposed to the genius of Christianity, and that any moral wrongs are the necessary results of it." The Monthly cannot establish the position. It is not correct. Hence the entire

article, of which this is the introduction, is built upon false premises and is therefore, untenable, illogical and unworthy of credence. Using no argument to show slavery is a sin, it does not become us to use any to show it is not. We, therefore, pass on; not to reason with the Monthly, but merely to call attention to one or two inconsistencies, or false positions further on.

The Monthly speaks of the difficulty in finding any topic to discuss, not offensive to some denomination. Under this difficulty, they have greatly disregarded this point heretofore, yet without the right being denied. No one complained. For example, to quote from the Monthly—

INVASION INVITED BY THE DEFENCELESS STATE OF ENGLAND.—The bulk of our veteran soldiers is already in India. This day's paper informs us that "25,000 men including four cavalry regiments, are to be sent out without a hour's delay."

2. Of the few regiments of militia that have been enrolled, many are already disbanded.

3. The late first lord of the Admiralty stated in Parliament, that to forty-two English steam line-of-battle ships, built and building, the French had forty built and building.

4. The French fleet is of recent and excellent build.

5. The English Government made known their intention to have, this summer, a channel steam fleet. The two ships, *Marlborough* and *Renown*, put into commission for this purpose several months ago, are now obtaining their full crews. So complete is the failure to get sailors.

6. The French, by their "Inscription Maritime" called out 70,000 sailors some weeks ago.

7. Those sailors are said to be generally armed with revolvers,—collected by one of those energetic efforts, which point to a special purpose.

8. The French army consists of not less than 400,000 men, some say 600,000 men, and an addition of 42,000 men now taking place.

9. A part of the French army now in *Algiers*, has, within these few days, been summoned home. Any force can be carried from the interior by the new railway to *Cherbourg*, which is just completed, [a month before the time specified.] A considerable army is in the old camp at *Boulogne*.

10. *Cherbourg* is now a fortress of the first order, both on the sea and land sides, and has basins so built that the troops can at once walk from the quay on board a ship of the first magnitude.

11. Thus, by her well laid plans, France is now mistress of the channel.

12. The distance from *Cherbourg* to *Portland*, with its now undefended harbor, is seventy miles: that is an affair of some ten hours. The distance from *Boulogne* to the open beach of *Pevensy Bay*, is but fifty miles.

13. The same fleet may land one army after another.

14. Of the present state of feeling in the French army towards England, not a word need be said.

15. The Emperor is one who does not speak, but acts.

16. What then is to be done?

17. England performed a sacred duty in sending out large reinforcements to India, to support her brave soldiers in that country. But their place must be at once filled by a general embodiment of the militia, and by raising all other available forces.

18. Above all, an efficient fleet must at once be equipped.

19. Sailors are wanted, and that the market prices should be at once paid, and the shores of England be again protected.

20. Let the country be at once aroused to a sense of the imminent danger, which cannot be warded off by any but the most strenuous and immediate exertions.

JUNE 5th, 1858.

The Thunder rolls and the Lightning Flashes.

and each day brings intelligence of some man, house, barn, horse, haystack, or something else that has been struck by the frequent discharges of electricity during the past month. Those who have "heard it thunder" for the last 60 years have been made to cast about them for some protection from the frightful Thunder-storms which are becoming more frequent every year. Lightning has struck in about twenty places in Greensboro, within the last two weeks—more than have occurred in years. Is it any

wonder then that Mr. Knowlton of this place, (whose reputation has become so general for "putting up" the very best of rods,) should be continually interrupted by customs, *all anxious* for their houses or barns to be taken out first? We think not, and can but hope that Mr. Knowlton will be able to supply them all before another storm—which is expected to-morrow!

Dr. Sinox, the Artist, is still in our town. He appears to be doing a driving business, and we are not at all surprised from the specimens of his work that we have seen. Give him a call. He remains but a few days longer.

BLACK TONGUE DISEASE IN CATTLE.

—A correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury* who has had an opportunity of witnessing, states to us that the destruction of cattle, deer, etc., by a disease called "black tongue," has been very great in the eastern part of Florida. Many persons, owing to the fact of the disease being pectoral, and originating from the beasts eating poisonous plants, have abandoned the butchers at *Palatka* and *Jacksonville* have been forced to stop slaughtering.—

This correspondent says: "If beef cattle are shipped to other markets (and some I understand is sold in yours) it might be well for consumers to know the above facts, especially in some cases the disease has not developed itself until the infected beast has been shipped."

PORTSMOUTH.—On the 2nd inst. there was a destructive fire in Portsmouth, Va., supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Oxford Hall and several buildings were burned. Loss \$33,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Mr. John Gilman, a clerk in the Navy Department, and formerly of Currituck county, N. C., died suddenly at Washington on the 5th ult.

Leisure Readings;

or
A few of the best things
WE FIND IN
Books, Reviews, Magazines, and Papers.

history of the Revolution and gives the following testimony in form of

FATAL ACCIDENT UPON AN EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.

—A Cairo correspondent of a London paper gives the following particulars of the Railroad accident in that country, by which the nephew of the Viceroy and others lost their lives:

"It is a most unfortunate circumstance that his Highness, Ahmed Pacha, should happen to be the victim of the first railway accident we have had here ever since the line was opened. According to report, he very reluctantly allowed himself to be persuaded by his relatives to come down from Cairo to pay his respects to his uncle, the Viceroy, on the occasion of the Beirah festival, and immediately after having gone through the usual ceremony on the morning of the 14th of May, he hurried to the railway station, accompanied by several distinguished personages, including his Highness, Halim Pacha, brother to the Viceroy, and reached the place just in time to catch the up-train, that was to bring him to his untimely death. The train, as usual, started and arrived safely at Kafer Lais, where passengers generally alight to cross the Nile in a steamer, but, on all occasions when princes are on the line, the ferry was held in readiness to convey them across in carriages.

The Arabs are in charge, on pushing the wagons on the ferry, very carelessly omitted to put on the shappons, and the four wagons, one after the other, dropped into the Nile. As soon as it was perceived that the wheels of the first carriage had got over the side of the ferry the alarm was given, but alas! too late to be of any avail, as Ahmed Pacha, with his suite, with Kifist Bey, Minister of commerce, and Kerim Pacha, formerly director of the transit administration, perished.

Halim Pacha escaped by jumping into the Nile, whence he was rescued by some of the English railway employees, whose indefatigable exertions in trying to save some of their fellow creatures merit great praise. The disastrous news was received shortly after the accident occurred, and the European colony and the whole Arab population could not help manifesting how deeply they felt the sudden loss of the man in whom the hope of Egypt rested. He was the eldest son of the late Ibrahim Pacha and the eldest living prince of Mehemet Ali's family, consequently successor to the present Viceroy. Under his rule the prosperity of the country would have been almost certain.

It is strange to us that Great Britain will insist upon this right of search, seeing that she is every day growing less able to enforce it.

Right of Search.

The Richmond Whig of the 6th instant says:

"The slave trade is at this time a hobby with Great Britain. She makes use of it to carry out a system which she has always pursued, and by means of which she has destroyed the commerce of nearly every nation in the world. Already we learn from General Cass, the system of annoyance, by visitation and search, has broken up a large trade which we had on the coast of Africa. The same system, steadily pursued for six months, would ruin our trade in the Gulf. Establishing what she calls a system of ocean police, England can easily drive all ships except her own from the Ocean.

Suppose we were, under any pretext whatever, to establish a system of marine police in the English Channel. Suppose we should send a number of steamers there to overhaul all her merchantmen, examine their papers, search the ships, and detain them several hours on their voyage, on the pretence that we were looking for ships having on board the commodities used in the slave traffic, all of which are manufactured at Manchester or Birmingham. Suppose it were even an article of treaty that these commodities should not be manufactured, and the Americans should plead that this overhauling was only a carrying out of the treaty. Does any man suppose that Great Britain would submit to it? If she would not, what right has she to make others submit to it? In the meantime it is not true that the slaves shield themselves under the American flag. They are all of a peculiar build—No matter what flag they may be under, it is impossible to mistake them. If one of them hoisted the American flag, all the crew would be hung, for the ship would be known by her build to be a slave-ship—she would be entered in spite of the American flag—and, as it is, piracy by our law, being found under our flag, every man would be hung. The English on the coast of Africa, overhauled about twenty of our ships, broke up their voyages and ruined our trade. Not one of them that had the American flag flying, was a slave. This is an impudent pretence of Lord Napier and his superiors in Downing street. Slaves do not assume the American flag.

From Europe.

HALIFAX, June 28.—The steamer *Arabia* arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool with dates to the 10th.

The *Arabia* saw a steamer, supposed to have been the *Nagara*, in lat. 33° 55', but too distant to speak to her. The weather during the passage was generally fine, though not quite up to the average of June weather.

Debates of very conciliatory nature on the American question had taken place in both Houses of Parliament. The impression was that the squadron would probably be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and sent to the Coast of Africa. The right of search and visitation is entirely abandoned.

There is nothing later from India.

The news from the continent is not of much importance.

The propeller *New York*, before reported ashore, was rapidly breaking up, and very little of her cargo had been saved.

It is rumored that Russia is increasing her navy.

The insurrection in Candia has been subdued.

A company has been formed for constructing a telegraph line between England and India, via the Red Sea, with a capital £1,000,000.

The English Parliament has been discussing a petition from Jamaica touching the Spanish slave trade. It was contended that the present threatening aspect of affairs in the West was occasioned by the long failure of Spain to fulfill her treaty obligations.

The Earl of Malmesbury said that from a conversation had with the American Minister, he was every reason to believe that some understanding would be had for clearly verifying the nationality of vessels without risking a breach of international law.

He also referred to the support given by England and Spain in resisting the policy of the United States for the annexation of Cuba to Spain, but said if she still persisted in the slave trade, it was highly probable that England would exchange her present unity with Spain to difference.

Earl Gray said that he thought France and the United States were solely responsible for a renewal of the slave trade.—With regard to the national law, so far as he understood it, an American vessel filled with slaves might leave Africa without England being able to interfere, notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character was had.

Lord Aberdeen endorsed this definition.

In the House of Commons, the question of the outrages committed on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, was discussed. The drift of the speech was, that when the matter was fully understood on both sides, the difficulty would be amicably arranged.

HARD TIMES IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom gives a discouraging view of the times in Kansas. It says:

"We pity the man who is compelled to raise money now in Kansas. We were told by a money lender, the other day, that he was receiving from 10 to 20 per cent, per month for the use of money, and had been paid at the rate of 20, 25 and 30 per cent, per month to discount notes. The lowest rates, on good security, for the use of money, seem to range between three and five per cent, per month. Business in nearly all our Kansas towns is nearly suspended. Men with twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars cannot sell property at any price to realize even a few hundred dollars. Real estate can be bought at ruinous rates, persons feeling compelled to sell to realize ready money, perhaps to save their credit. Hardly any branch of business is sustaining itself."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We understand, that a Mr. Rhyne, in Gaston County, had his barn, about two weeks ago, struck by lightning, which was consumed and a wagon and horse which was also

In a communication to the *Charleston Mercury*, the writer speaks of the early

losses of the Rev. Mr. Hanlon of the N. O. True Delta, shot and killed Mr. Gibbs of the N. O. Crescent, in a duel fought near that city on the 28th ult.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1858.
The National Anniversary. Mt. St. Mary's College. Mr. Buchanan in Summer quarters. Political wrangling over the opposition nomination of 1860. Expected Military visit. Government Anction. The Devil in trial. The dog-days begin.

The Glorious 4th has opened upon us, bright and as warm a day as the most patriotic of us all could possibly desire.—As no public celebration is to take place, all kinds of conveyances, from steamers to buggies, have been put in requisition to convey private excursion parties to the cool and refreshing retreats in our neighborhood. The Philadelphian Society of Georgetown College will celebrate the day in their usual spirited style—the cadets of that Institution will parade and fire the National salute. Salutes will also be given every hour during the day from the U. S. Arsenal, Navy Yard, and other prominent points. The pyrotechnic display, to which the Government always treats our citizens on the recurrence of Independence day, will, on this occasion, exceed anything of the sort ever witnessed.

Wednesday last the Commencement of time-honored Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Md., was attended by an immense throng from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other neighboring cities. The orations, according to the custom of the College, were few, but solid and well-delivered, and wholly devoid of that flippancy which so often characterizes the efforts of newly fledged A. B.s.

Mr. Buchanan has taken his summer residence at the "Soldiers' Home," about a mile and a half from the city. Here he will continue to transact the public business with his wonted industry until his visit to Bedford springs. The opposition politicians are in a great stew just now about their candidate for the contest of 1860. The friends of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden are moving Heaven and earth, to bring him before the people upon a platform composed of unexceptionable planks, such as opposition to the importation of foreign paupers and criminals—upholding the honor of the American Flag, &c. Many of the Anti-Administration papers have hoisted the Crittenden Flag, and the shrewdest of the political prophets seem to think the efforts altogether premature, and more likely to injure than to increase that gentleman's chance for the nomination. There is some talk of Fremont being again the standard-bearer of the Republics, but Mr. Sewall's friends will hardly suffer the claims of their favorite to be slighted by the party for which he has labored so long and assiduously.

The 7th Regiment of New York Volunteers are expected to pass through this city after escorting the remains of Ex-President Monroe to Richmond; in case they should come, our Military have made arrangements to give them a hearty welcome. The furniture of the old Hall of Representatives was sold at public auction on Monday last. Most of the articles brought but a mere fraction of their intrinsic value. It was passing strange to see the place long consecrated by the hammer of the speaker, usurped by that of the auctioneer—to hear those very desks from which so oft our wary logicians have warred in thunder tones the roar of the chair that the country was going, proclaimed by the shrill voice of the man of bobs to be gone!

The trial of the Brothers Devlin has occupied the whole of the present week, and has excited the most intense interest. The current of public sympathy is strongly with the prisoners one of whom is insane. The case has been submitted without argument to the jury—but no verdict has yet been agreed upon.

Everybody now aads feels the necessity of the "masterly inactivity" of which we have all so often heard. Not a drop of rain—which we had more than enough a few weeks back) and all day long the scorching sun pours down his unrelenting rays, making the day intolerable and the night sleepless. In the languor induced by such a state of the Thermometer, reading is impossible, and writing hardly less so. The flies also seem to have fixed upon Washington as the place for a convention this summer and in spite of any and every expedient to escape their attacks, no one is a martyr to their bites than Q.

REPORTED FOR THE TIMES.
Educational.

At a regular meeting of the School Reform (a society formed for the promotion of uniformity and system in the Common Schools) held at New Garden on Saturday 26th of June, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Common School System of N. C. is a good one, and if properly appreciated is sufficient for the accomplishment of the object intended.

Resolved, That the common people do not properly appreciate the benefits afforded by the Common School System, and the deficiencies that exist in Schools.

Resolved, That the School Reform has for its object the removal of those deficiencies.

Resolved, That to remove these deficiencies it is necessary 1st. That in addition to comfortable houses, they should be furnished with suitable seats and a black board: 2nd That the people and teachers be united in one harmonious effort to promote the interest of their schools: 3rd, That the scholars be furnished with a uniformity of books.

On motion J. R. Hubbard, L. D. Coffin, Uriah Macy and H. F. Stuart, were appointed to attend the ensuing meeting of the Educational Association at Statesville.

The next regular meeting will be held at Hiatt's School house on the last Saturday in this month at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. R. HUBBARD, Sec.

IOWA.—Some two hundred laborers, who are either out of employment or won't work, formed themselves in a procession in Davenport, on Friday, and marched to the office of Mayor Cook, and to the residences of several of the wealthiest citizens, demanding work and declaring that they must either have work, become a charge upon the county, or starve. The mayor and others promised to do their best to devise some method for their relief. It is said that only the poor, who were being fed at the public expense, were being made like a human jack—seeking what he might devour, his lower jaw hanging at an angle of 45° from his upper one, his eyes rest-

REPORTED FOR THE TIMES.
The Pic Nic.

The great eventful long-look-for day has passed. Hams, turkeys, chickens, cakes and pickles have been ravenously devoured—wagons, harness and scores of hoops have been broken. New coats and white dresses utterly ruined. "Lilly white" and "rouge" recklessly squandered, and it is possible that not one of our usually very circumspect editors has condescended to notice these wonderful events? Surely last Tuesday was a day worthy of notice.

The sun according to my recollection rose as brightly and as early as usual on that day, and with it or more probably, perhaps, shortly afterwards (an hour or two) rose quite a number of our young people, with anxious eyes and expectant faces and with hearts swelling with pleasure anticipations and tender aspirations for the coming frolic. I am sure at least it was the case with myself. And either the anticipation of having to pass through some of the most trying ordeals of a young man's life before a couple of piercing eyes; or the hope of having a most splendid dinner at the picnic, destroyed most effectually my appetite, for breakfast but it is not in my power to tell which was the cause. Breakfast over, it was my first thought how in the world we, (that is the honored guests) were to be carried out to the place designed for the day's sport, and fearing that the committee, occupied as they no doubt were, with most onerous important duties, such as arranging the "stars and stripes" in the heads of "John Bones" and others of the most magnificent steeds, should come to us after such an important personage as myself. I hastened to go after them and enquired into the probability of my riding or walking. But imagine my surprise and gratification, when reaching West Market Street, to see drawn up in the figure of a crooked line a fine collection of horses and vehicles provided by the energetic and industrious committee, (Wag and others) for the transportation of crinoline and provisions, to the Pic Nic. Obtaining a seat in one of these elegant conveyances and politely requested by one of the committee to go to certain houses and take in certain ladies, feeling myself complimented by the committee, who wish to engage in the sentimental and love sick, I will forbear from making any criticism on what it was my fortune to see, on the dying-eaf order, and merely end my comments on the picnic by saying it certainly was in point of good management and good order, taste and arrangement, quite an honor to our town; and for its real pleasure, for the beauty, amiability, modesty and decorum of the young men, it far surpassed anything ever chronicled in the pages of "History."

COOKE'S MAP OF THE ROUTES TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The most accurate and complete map of the railroads and their connections leading to the Virginia Springs has just been issued by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M., principal of the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. All the watering places and places of resort to be reached by the Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, South Side, Richmond and Danville, and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, are laid down, their locations given, and the means of travel to reach such as are not on the lines of railroad, fully given. With one of these maps, the most perfect stranger to the country can have a guide to travel by, which will not deceive him. The distances from station to station, and from place to place, are also noted in figures. This compilation has not been made by glancing at, or examination of other maps, and arranged from other and indefinite information, but has been obtained by actual survey and observation, by one of the most scientific accomplished professors in the country. A good map is and should be highly prized; such a one we can confidently recommend the one now before us. Mr. Cooke was long a resident of Staunton, but for many years past has been in the service of the State of North Carolina, in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate, and being a gentleman of the finest attainments, has rendered the most valuable aid in the progress and development of the resources of our sister State.—Rich. Whig.

REBELLION IN TURKEY.—The Christian population in the Turkish dominions manifest a restless disposition and seem to be planning a rebellion. They constitute a large majority of the people in European Turkey. The Montenegrins are waging actual war with their Mohammedan rulers, and lately defeated them in battle. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times charges such atrocities upon the Montenegrins as will go far to make their cause unpopular among the civilized nation if substantiated. He says the mountaineers cut off the noses and ears of the Turks wounded in battle, and what is worst of all, they cut away before the coup de grace is given. He says that 770 Turkish heads were cut off and sent to the citadel, and 300 were laid at the feet of one of the Montenegrin commanders, when he first mustered his men after battle of the 13th ult. There is less likelihood now than ever before that the European powers will recognize the claim of Montenegro to independence.

SCOTT & GORRELL.—A FRAGRANT KISS ME QUICK.—A FRAGRANT FRUIT and perfume, distilled from fragrant Tulips, just received and for sale by SCOTT & GORRELL.

TO JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

ALSO, SEARS OF the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled. Prescription carefully put up at all hours by W. C. PORTER

Young America in the Field! SCOTT & GORRELL are now prepared to take like all descriptions, Amorphous, Melanotypes, Cameotypes, &c., surprised by none for beauty and durability. Having permanently located in this place, they confidently look for a liberal patronage. Call and examine their specimens. Gallery on the 2nd floor of Garrett's New Brick Building. Greensboro Feb. 1858. 108.

SCOTT & GORRELL.—PHOTOGRAPHERS, (SUCCESSIONS TO A STARRETTE,) CAN BE FOUND AT Starrett's old stand, Garrett's building, February, 1858.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A House and Lot, now occupied by R. P. Dick, Esq., situated in the northern end of the town of Greensboro, is offered for sale. The house is good, and the lot contains about ten acres of land, well improved. The location is one of the most desirable for family residence, in the town. Persons wishing to purchase are referred by the present owner, Dr. F. B. Arrington of Goldsboro, to

DR. B. B. COLE.—HAVING TAKEN AN OFFICE ON West Market St., Greensboro, N. C., next door to Cole & Amis' Store, offers his services to the Citizens of said place and surrounding country.

From his experience in the treatment of disease, he flatters himself that he can meet and conquer the various forms of disease, though in some instances he may be compelled to use Medicine or Surgery can be available.

He would particularly call the attention of those suffering with scrofula, cancer, and all other surgical diseases. Diseases and Malformation of the eye and ear. Those having cross eyes and wishing them straight and natural in appearance can have it done by applying to him.

Ladies suffering from long standing chronic disease, which have baffled the skill of others, might be helped by giving him a trial.

His experience has been extensive in the treatment of diseases peculiar to Females, at all events no charge will be made for service when his skill cannot cure or greatly mitigate the sufferings of his patient. Persons living at a distance and wishing the benefit of his services by applying to him will be assisted in procuring comfortable boarding or accommodating terms.

He has also had an extensive practice in medical diseases of all kinds and professional confidence never violated.

Feb. 1, 1858. 108-1.

SCOTT & GORRELL.—TO LIQUORSELLERS, We offer our entire stock of Liquors at COST, consisting of all grades of Brandy, Wine, Whisky, &c. &c. &c.

We do this because we have determined to abandon the sale of Liquor. Those dealing in Liquor will do well to give us a call.

W. C. PORTER, 122-123.

GRATUIT INDUCEMENTS.—TO LIQUORSELLERS, We offer our entire stock of Liquors at COST,

consisting of all grades of Brandy, Wine, Whisky, &c. &c. &c.

We do this because we have determined to

abandon the sale of Liquor. Those dealing in Liquor will do well to give us a call.

W. C. PORTER, 122-123.

LAMPS.—Large 1000 FLUID LAMPS just received

from the 1000 FLUID LAMP COMPANY, N. Y.

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THE TIMES



GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
TO MISS E. H.

The following lines are written on being requested by a lady, to write a "love song."

BY W. E. SMITH.

Say, lady, long have I seen the time
When I could sing my lousy rhyme,
When I could tune my bushy rhyme,
To love or passion's wizard themes;
When I would sue for levell smile,
And when 'twas won 'twould fondly deem
Foundation fit for towering pile,
Or air built hopes, cap with a dream.
They all have flown, and now my lyre
Is strangely muted, it hath no strings,
Lift up by love or passion's fire.
Like some ruined wall where ivy clings,
Within all gray as hoary age,
Without green as the bright month,
Thus, lady, like some them doth the page,
Whereon I wrote of love and truth.

For thee my son might weare some lay
Of fancy; that at last 't can claim,
But 'twere as cold as luna's ray,
Half freezing while it seems to flame—
Ah me! dear lady, thou must seek
Some other hard to sing thy theme,
I cannot bid my bushy speak
Nor wake again to fated dream.

Heading for the Young.

LETTERS TO A YOUNG FRIEND.

BY STEPHEN F. MILLER.

To be of service to one very dear to him, as well as to young men generally who might happen to read them, the author conceived the plan of writing a series of letters, addressed as above, through the *Southern Democrat*. The first number appeared on the 29th December, 1853; and others weekly, until No. VIII, when, owing to the removal of the press to another town, the letters were discontinued. They are here republished with the hope of doing good:—

LETTER V.

I now proceed to give you my conclusions in regard to wealth,—how far it should be an object of pursuit, and to what good uses it may be applied; on the other hand, to point out the danger of cultivating avarice, and what rank a selfish man should occupy in the estimation of the world. Whatever may be the drift of my observations, I intend they shall have no personal bearing; for I do not paint from any single original, but from the group.

You have noticed how society courts the rich without desiring to inquire whether the individual has sense or principle. The idea at once prevails that he is able to do a favor,—to endorse a note, lend money, use his influence, or do some act for the benefit of the worshipper, the sycophant. Besides, there is a contemptible vanity in some minds to associate with rich persons in order to gain character, which their merit would not otherwise procure. This defect is so general, so much an element of mankind, that I beg to dwell on it as a topic for salutary reflection.

We are all so constituted as to sympathize with happiness, in whatever form it may exist; and we are all persuaded that the more abundant and refined the comforts of a man are, the happier he must be. Who can imagine distress of mind in the owner of a thousand acres of rich land in cotton, with one hundred slaves to work it, and a clear surplus cash capital of fifty thousand dollars in bank or at interest? Let us lay down a programme.

He may build a splendid mansion, and furnish it with Turkey carpets, elegant sofas, ottomans, velvet-cushioned chairs, admirable centre-tables mirrors of the largest size, reflecting every object in the parlor from the carpet-flower and satin slipper of a girl, to the huge whiskers of the fashionable beau,—may fill his rooms with bedsteads from Paris, or the whole variety of Austrian art which took the premium at the World's Fair for the perfection of luxury in a sleeping-apartment. Then he may dress his wife and daughters in French silks, Brussels lace, Persian shawls, and Swiss jewelry,—a new carriage, fine match of horses, and a servant always subject to order, for the ladies to pay visits or to go shopping, or to take a little airing. A man who can thus make the ladies happy, the loved members of his household, surely cannot be miserable. Can we help touching our beavers to such a man?

What else can the owner of wealth do? He may erect cotton-factories, flour-mills, iron-foundries, variety-works, run all sorts of machinery, and give employment to many poor laborers. He may contribute to the building of churches and the education of destitute orphans; he may relieve from suffering the houseless widow and her starving children; he may assist in all charitable movements, and gain for himself the esteem of all classes, and better than all, a consciousness of having done his duty. So much for wealth in the hands of a generous, upright man,—a man who delights in doing good, whose purest enjoyments consist in advancing the welfare of others. From this character—which is not altogether imaginary—let us pass to something we see daily.

You observe a plain-dressed man of middle age, stepping on the pavement with an air of importance? His lips are compressed, and he has no particular civilities for any person. He walks into a store, and inquires about bargains and rope, negro-clothing, shoes and hats, wedging-hoos, axes, trace-chains, and the like plantation-articles, and tells the merchant that if he will take twenty-five per cent. less than his usual price he will make a large bill. Everybody speaks politely to this man, although he seems to care for no one but himself. Go to his house, and you will not find three dollars' worth of books there,—no newspaper for his sons, no magazine for his daughters,—no sign that he lives in an age of progress. His conversation is rough, illiterate, frequently defiled with profanity, and he reminds you of a wild bear snapping his teeth at every object within his view. This man declares that he has

made his property, and is not going to give a cent to churches or to poor people, to support them in their laziness. Let the preachers go to work, let the poor earn their bread, as he has to do, and then there will be no necessity for begging.

Now, this farmer may be a very honest man, and perhaps owes not a dollar, and may have cash by him: yet what is there in his qualities or conduct to draw the marked attention of men who would decline speaking to his superior in virtue and intelligence merely because he was poor?

Were I disposed to exhibit what I conceive to be the prevailing errors on this subject, I could satisfy you of one thing:—that wealth, though a blessing, is a false standard of character; that minds of a lofty order, capable of noble sentiments and deeds, look upon wealth as but a secondary object,—merely as an instrument to accomplish what talent and public spirit may devise. Yet it is impossible to separate intellect and property without damage to both; for, as neither itself is available in the highest degree, I would have the two united to produce the best possible result. At your time of life, and in your situation, with every thing to gain, I would advise you to adopt the mental process, if either mind or matter has to gain the victory over you. My reasoning shall be brief.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—The following is said to be an excellent recipe for the manufacture of superior wine from blackberries: Measure your berries and bruise them to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let stand till following October; and you will have wine ready for use, without any further straining or boiling that will make lips smack as they never smacked, under similar influence, before.

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